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Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

K. A. LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
OFFICE—With J. W. Mattern, Esq., in the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no6-6m

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

LAW ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
Clock & Watch Maker,
At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA
my10,1865-6m

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.
Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865.

Auctioneer.
JOHN MEGAHAN informs the public that he has taken out a license to cry sales at any place in the 17th Congressional district. Address him at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, or Postmaster at James Creek, Huntingdon county. se26-3m

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 18, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his services to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

C. LONG & CO., Dealers in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markleburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

GEORGE SHAEFFER, Boot and Shoe Merchant, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon. [Cures by Electropathy.]

MGUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P. BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1865. NO. 24.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF
PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by the hand of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had just been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union, and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the States.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be perpetual" are the words of the Confederation. "To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and, indeed, is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of the continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

Meaning and Power of the Constitution.

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted, contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquillity. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his country, while yet President, to the people of the United States was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as *the sheet anchor of our peace at home* and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

Acquiescence in Decision of the Majority.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority" was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope, forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

Relations of the Constitution and States.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the Legislative and Executive departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the power of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State Government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure: the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

The President's Policy of Reconstruction.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision. Now, military governments established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hate, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance is conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad and what industrious citizen at home, would willingly place himself under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependants on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow citizens.—The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I would be willing to entrust to one man; they are such as for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign power. The State attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished — their functions suspended but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the Custom Houses re established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected.—The Post Office department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The Courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the postoffice renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the general Government is known only as a beneficence?

Risk Attending the Policy.

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to *the United States, to resume their* functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defense over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war

The Amendment of the Constitution.

The next step which I have taken to restore the Constitutional relations of the States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

Admission of Southern Congressmen.

The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.

Re establishment of the Federal Courts.

The full assertion of the powers of General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore, necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of this country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The Question of Negro Suffrage.

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretation of that instrument by its authors and their cotemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute laws of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each *State shall have the qualifications* requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has *proceeded to increase the number of* its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a charge of suffrage in the Northern, Middle and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

The Freedmen Must be Protected.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend this elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us, then, go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. While their rights of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be unquestioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedman cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted, if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor; and the blame of ill success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Slavery a Monopoly of Labor.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, that greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggles, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

No Monopoly—Equal Rights for All.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom But while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free Government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies—the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Whenever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

The Commerce between States.

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be strongly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

Operations of Patent Office and Pension Bureau.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year—more than one fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per ct. will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,936, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of $9,023,415. The number of applications that have been allowed since date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

Postal Affairs.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of $6,038,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was $3,533,845. The revenue of the last fiscal year amounted to $14,556,168, and the expenditures to $13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsides to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in the favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

Condition of the Navy.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns, and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for ironclad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

Report of Secretary of War.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1865. The national military force on the 1st day of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks of eighty-two thousand six hundred, if

the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from $516,240,131 to $33,814,416, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

A Just Financial Policy Recommended.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three-quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might say for the existence of this people. The life of the republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away to nothing when it is compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

Gradual Reduction of Currency Recommended.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded: We may each one of us counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Security of the Public Debt.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws.—Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and hold themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country.—We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

Treasury Estimates.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,194,947. It is gratifying however to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was $2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

Agricultural Affairs.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of Foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation of "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations that feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse.

The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history, and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge.

A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean Sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our fellow citizens. We receive from the powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage on the African coast.

The Difficulty with Great Britain.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one, at least, of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the system of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain, and British ships, manned by British subjects and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States.

These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct was most disastrous to the states then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the two countries to arbitration.

These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interest of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded.—The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present this object as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of a nation; and although pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you.

The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral, and I feel bound to declare my opinion before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

The Monroe Doctrine.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others, and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference.

On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction on the part of European governments, that the system of non interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power, but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defense of republicanism against foreign interference.

We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they will never be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

The Destiny of the Republican Doctrine.

When on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people."

And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison:—"We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellowmen for the success of the republican form of government.

Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us amity.

Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations and has created an intense, indestructible nationality.

Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west the two great oceans.

Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of Government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired.

The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses to the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climes and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen-fold within a century.

Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centered and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on the soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil Government, refuses to observe the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.

Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuits of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of Government; and that form of Government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with State, and arouses everything that belongs to the soul."

Where in past history does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so situated to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish it perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?"

Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1865

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 13, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Congress.

Congress met on Monday of last week. The names of the members from the rebel States were not put upon the roll and were not called. A committee was appointed to examine into their right to hold seats. Colfax was re-elected Speaker of the House, and McPherson, Clerk. A number of resolutions have already been offered—some of which will meet with strong opposition from the conservative members of the Union party and the "Democrats." "Negro suffrage," and other rights a few of the radicals wish to confer upon the unfortunate race, will stir up a storm of words before many days. President Johnson don't expect to please all wings in Congress or out of it. If he did his Administration would be a failure. We shall try to keep our readers advised of the important points made by Congress as soon as the machinery gets into full operation.

Somebody to be Hurt.

We have been informed that Horatio G. Fisher in a conversation with Mr. John A. Nash of the *Journal & American*, in front of the post office on Monday evening last, instructed him how to proceed to "kill us off." Agents are to be appointed in every township in the county to break down our subscription, etc., etc.

We suppose as Horatio is a *powerful* strong *Union* man he will also use his *powerful* influence to induce advertisers to do as he has done, patronize the *Monitor* in preference to the *Globe*. This is a free country, Horatio & Co.—pitch in.

☞ Hon. A. A. Barker, our member of Congress, we notice by the proceedings, was in his seat at the commencement of the session. He has taken rooms at 464 Ninth street, where friends visiting Washington, are invited to call.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

Read new advertisements.

The Message, the "Democracy," and Jeff Davis.

The President's Message has been universally discussed, but in most cases only to the limited and superficial extent of a single editorial column. It necessarily embodies the views of our Chief Magistrate on all those questions incident to, and exciting interest since, the close of the war, and to review it thoroughly would require almost as much space as the Message itself. Instead of expressing a general opinion in regard to it, we may discuss it more intelligibly by taking up those special portions that indicate definitely the President's position.

There is a part of it that is of particular interest to Jeff. Davis, and which he will read with deep concern To him the present Message is of more importance than any similar document that ever emanated from the executive mansion. He will no doubt experience a peculiar sensation when he sees before him in words as decisive as the sentence of a court martial that "*treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished, and the offence made infamous;*" and how vastly it will add to the horror of his condition when he remembers that his former friends, the "Democracy," have determined to forsake him in his hour of need, and cling with heathenish tenacity and crocodile sincerity to President Johnson.

Oh! what pangs must have rent every "Democratic" heart when it came to be decided whether they would continue their old love for Jeff. Davis or worship at the shrine of a new idol!

Without inquiring their motives in advocating the punishment of that most treasonable of all traitors, I will do them the honor to say that in doing so they are acting in accordance with their moral obligations. I would remind them of the language of a certain distinguished orator, whose sentiments reveal his party, that "for less offenses than Mr. Lincoln had been guilty of, the English people had chopped off the head of the first Charles. In his opinion Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block." Such teachings as this were repeated from the forum and through the press, and it is not strange that, falling on minds of a suitable mold, they created a dangerous impression, and at last produced that infatuation that led to the assassination. Who will say that the author of the words quoted above is innocent of the murder? Who will deny the guilt of those who charged Mr. Lincoln with tyranny, usurpation, or other heinous crimes? They are responsible for that horrible deed. He who committed the act was but the instrument of carrying into effect their doctrines.

I have said that the "Democracy" are under moral obligations to see that Jeff Davis is punished. Not only to atone for the cruel manner in which Abraham Lincoln was taken from the world, but to furnish one proof, if possible, that they are the enemies, and not the friends, of treason, and that they are earnest in their desire to support the President. They need not hope to deceive the country by loud professions while they give no stronger evidence of sincerity. If that portion of the Message relating to the punishment of treason draws the people together on this great subject, it will be of incalculable good.

COMMONPLACE.

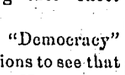
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Greenwood Furnace for the Masonry and Carpentry of a stone church at that place The dimensions of the building to be 36½ feet front and 47 ft. deep. Said proposals will be received up to the 15th of January, 1866. dec13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John Heddings, dec'd. Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Heddings, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. CALEB WAKEFIELD, dec13-6t* *Administrator.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of John Donaldson, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of John Donaldson, late of Mapleton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JANE DONALDSON, Mapleton, SAML. T. BROWN, Huntingdon. N. B.—Rev. B. F. Collins and William Guyton have been appointed agents and attorneys in fact of James Donaldson in place of said deceased, to transact all business relating to the real estate and the purchase money due on lots sold. dec13-6t

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY, Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.



THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

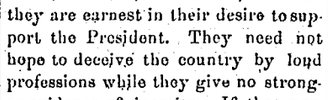
Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHEEP, COLTS, CATTLE, &c.



Will be sold at the residence of the subscriber in Porter township,

On Wednesday, December 20, 1865,

430 head of Sheep, 4 head of young cattle, 2 colts, one about three years old, the other about four years, 3 head of Horses, 1 two horse Carriage, tread power and thresher, with shaker, 1 reaper and mower, windmill, fodder and straw cutter.

☞ Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known. THOS. N COLDER.

dec13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Daniel Montague, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of Daniel Montague, late of Cromwell twp., deceased., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JONATHAN MONTAGUE, dec6-6t* Administrator.

NOTICE. [Estate of George Russel, dec'd. Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of George Russel, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us. GEORGE B. WEAVER, Cove station, Dec. 6. Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 8th of January, A. D. 1866.

1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of William Widney, late of Tell tp., deceased, set apart to his widow Martha Widney.
2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Benjamin E. Stitt, late of Dublin tp., deceased, set apart to his widow Mary Stitt.
3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Christopher G. Wiser, late of Dublin twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Jane Wiser.
4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Rorer, deceased, taken by his widow Margaret Rorer.
5. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jacob Rorer, late of Shirley tw., deceased, set apart to his widow Susan Rorer.
6. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Charles Holley, late of Hopewell twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Catharine Holley.
7. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Andrew J. Gilliland, late of Dublin tp., deceased, set apart to his widow Catharine Gilliland.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.

Dec. 13, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested *that the following named persons have settled their accounts* in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 8th day of January next, (1866,) to wit:

1. Administration account of Matthew Stewart, Administrator of Adam Warfel, late of West township, deceased.
2. Administration account of Samuel Stewart and Geo. W. Porter, Administrators of William Porter, late of Jackson township, deceased.
3. Account of Lydia Leffard and John Leffard, Administrators of Joseph Leffard, deceased.
4. Account of John Bell, Administrator of George W. Bell, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. Final account of W. B. Leas, Administrator of John Shaver, late of Shirley township, deceased.
6. Administration account of George Wagoner, Executor of Wm. Wagoner, late of Clay township, deceased.
7. Administration account of Edward Zuerner, Administrator of Eleanor Logan, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
8. Account of Benjamin Hartman and Adam Lightner, Executors of Christopher Irvine, late of West tp., dec'd.
9. The account of Brice Blair, administrator of Samuel S. Campbell, late of Dublin township deceased.
10. Administration account of Jas. M. Piper, administrator of Philip Piper, late of Porter township, dec'd.
11. The account of Alvah Chilcoat, Executor of Samuel Bohler, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
12. Guardianship account of James Oliver, guardian of George D. Ewing, Levi Ewing and Robert Ewing, minor children of James Ewing, late of Franklin township, deceased, said minors being now also deceased.
13. Administration account of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., acting executor of William Orbison, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
14. The Administration account of John Alexander, executor of Jonathan Carothers, late of Shirley tp., deceased.
15. Account of Michael Garner, administrator of James K. Isett, late of Penn township, deceased.
16. The account of Isaac Taylor, Executor of John Kaufman, late of Tod township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register's Office, Register. Hunt., Dec. 13, 1865.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1865, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences; crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock; a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 12th December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the 89th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of August, A. D. 1865, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 15th day) of January, A. D., 1866, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 12th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the 89th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 12, '65.

WANTED.

$5,000 WANTED, in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, on real estate security worth ten times that amount. Inquire of W. H. WOODS, dec5-3t Huntingdon, Pa.

Positively the Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are notified to call and settle their accounts ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY. All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by course of law. I can not and will not wait longer. JOHN BREWSTER.

McConnellstown, Dec. 5-3t

$50 REWARD.—Was stolen from the subscriber, near Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday night, December 2, a sorrel MARE, (and Saddle, and Bridle,) residing four years old, light mane and tail hind legs white from knees down, a stripe in her forehead, and a small speck of glass in one eye.

$25 will be paid for any information which will lead to the recovery of the mare, and $25 for the arrest of the thief. [dec6] DANIEL KIPER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of John Piper, deceased.] The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David F. Tussey, administrator with the will annexed of John Piper, late of Porter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 23 day of DECEMBER, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. THEO. H. CREMER, dec6-3t Auditor.

A Large Sale OF Government Clothing, Blankets, &c IN HUNTINGDON,

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, '65.

Overcoats, Blankets, Harness, Saddles, &c., &c., &c. ☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. dec5,1865-2t THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale until Monday, January 1st, next, that valuable farm on which he now resides, at Manor Hill, Barree township, containing 97 ACRES and allowance, about 80 acres cleared and under good cultivation, with water in every field, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good two story frame plastered house, barn, and all other necessary outbuildings, with fountain pumps at dwelling and barn.

If not sold previous to the 1st day of January, it will be offered at Public Sale on the premises on said day.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber. dec6 JOHN LOVE.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! JOSEPH L. POULTON, Strawberry Alley, near Third Street, HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. [Real estate of John Kough, dec'd.] By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon co., I will expose to public sale, on the premises, *On Saturday, December the 30th, 1865,* at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Clay township, bounded on the north and east by lands of Samuel Kough, on the south by lands of George Reuniker, and on the west by lands of Jonathan Miller, containing Forty three Acres, and One hundred and Forty six purches, more or less; having thereon a log house and log stable.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale, and the other half thereof in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment note of the purchaser. CHARLES R. M'CARTHY, dec6-3w Adm'r. of John Kough, dec'd.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED. A competent teacher is wanted to take charge of the High School of Huntingdon borough. Applicants are desired to present themselves before the board, on or before the 15th of December.

☞ Liberal wages will be given for a competent teacher. J. SEWELL STEWART, Nov. 29, '65-tf. Secretary.

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of Iron, sheet iron, Hoop iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, screws and a variety of Hollow ware.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

FIGURED DELAINES, MERRIMAC and American Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Jacob Fink, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Jacob Fink, late of Penn township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL FINK, Executor. nov29-6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Edward F. Hodges, dec'd. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the personal estate of Edward F. Hodges, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund. no29 THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Samuel Beck, deceased.] The undersigned, having been appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Hon. D. F. Patton, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Samuel Beck, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott, Brown and Bailey, in Huntingdon, at ten o'clock, a. m., SATURDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1865, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. SAM'L. T. BROWN, no29 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Hon. John Ker, dec'd.] The undersigned, auditor appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of David S. Ker, Esq., Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the real estate of the Hon. John Ker, late of Walker twp., dec'd., to and among those having claims against the estate of said deceased, and the balance, if any there be, among the widow, children, and grand children, of said intestate, according to law, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund. THEO. H. CREMER, nov29-3t Auditor.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE. C. LONG & CO. would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that they have just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where they will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c. They respectfully invite a call and examination of their stock, satisfied that their goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

C. LONG & CO.

Huntingdon, October 25, 1865.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical notices of the press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend, than Harper's Magazine.—Methodist Protestant (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York Observer.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines to itself the rare monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Trubner's Guide to American Literature, (London.)

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

TERMS;

Harper's Magazine, one year, $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20 00.

Back number can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising Thirty one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

INK. INK. INK! NOTICE To Merchants and Business Men,

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to *consumers of all classes that he is prepared* to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.

☞ All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial. John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.

SIMON COHN, Agent, Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna. Oct. 16, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRAN

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 13, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—Biela's comet, it is said, is now visible to the naked eye.

— Mrs. Welch will please accept our thanks for some sausage.

"Phinegan's" experience with "wimmin and the wurld" will be published next week.

—There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church next Sabbath morning.

—The revival in the Methodist Church in this place is meeting with some success. Ten have been converted and others are at the altar.

—Mr. Caleb Kelly, an old and esteemed citizen of Orbisonia, died at his residence in that village on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

—The meeting of farmers and others for the purpose of establishing an organization for the arrest of horse-thieves, will be held on Saturday next.

—430 head of sheep, 4 head of young cattle, 2 colts, and other articles "too numerous to mention," are offered for sale by Thos. N. Colder. See adv.

—Mrs. A. Jacobs, and our neighbor Mrs. E. Thomas, and others, will please accept our thanks for the sausage and pudding sent us. May they never be in want.

—A young man named Isenour was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of Snyder, but, after a hearing, the suspicion proved groundless, and he was released.

—E. C. & J. Summers, we understand, have purchased the Cottage-farm island. We may expect it to be put in first rate order and to be made to pay handsomely.

—The crossings and gutters at the intersection of Church and Bath sts. have been fitted up and the street levelled. This was a much needed improvement in that quarter, and is now a substantial one.

—The weather last week was very changeable. At times we thought winter had set in, in earnest, but we were again deceived. The general impression is that winter, when it does come, will be a very severe one.

—A man named Hugh McKiernan, from Dudley, was discharged from jail last Saturday night, upon $1000 bail being given for his appearance at the January court. He had been arrested on the charge of rape.

—The holidays are coming rapidly, but our business men are forgetting to advertise their wares and merchandise. The inference is they want the holidays to pay in the pleasure cents (sense.) We wish them much pleasure.

—Our compositors regret, and so do we, that the President's Message is so long. They think Thanksgiving day came in a favorable time for reading the same from daily papers, but it interfered somewhat with its "setting up" by country compositors.

—The attention of soldiers is called to the announcement of a meeting to be held on the 23d inst., in the Court House, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in a national convention, the object of which is to have the bounty equalized.

—Thursday last was generally observed by our citizens. All shops and stores were closed. Rev. Zahniser preached an excellent sermon in the Methodist church in the morning. During the afternoon some dozens of turkeys, etc, etc, disappeared.

—On Friday forenoon last several wagons were in the Diamond, loaded with butter, eggs, apples, turkeys, and other saleable articles, and it was astonishing to see how soon everything was disposed of for cash at good prices. Those farmers who attended were delighted with the new arrangement.

—We give Andrew Johnson's latest story "complete in this number."—While it is long, yet we know our readers will not fail to be benefitted by giving the document a careful perusal, as it presents in a very attractive and significant light, his views upon the important topics of the day. He also saves us a trouble by making a synopsis of the reports of his officers.

—On Tuesday night last some thieves entered the confectionery of our neighbor Mr. Thomas, and stole a very small amount; and also the dwelling of Mr. David Blair, where they were frightened and made their exit before they could pocket anything.—The next night they plied their trade in other quarters, but, as we in another place mention, they were trapped.

—Mr. J. Q. Detwiler, the itinerant temperance lecturer, who was here a year ago, but couldn't draw a crowd, is now in Blair county. We are sorry his arrangements to speak in this place to day were disappointed, for the reason that there is no hall. Since the use of the Court House is debarred, our citizens are missing many a nice treat, in lecture, concert, &c., by not having a suitable town hall.

A Burglar Caught.

For many weeks past we have noticed robberies that occurred within the borough limits, and in one number we expressed the belief that one or more of the offenders would be caught. Our belief was not a delusive one, and we have now the gratifying intelligence to communicate that one, at least, of the burglars is in durance vile. On Wednesday night last, shortly after midnight, it is supposed, two burglars entered the shoe shop of Mr. William Africa, in the Diamond, and after filling a bag with boots and shoes, it is thought they immediately repaired to the confectionery of Robert Westbrook, on Hill street, opposite the bank. Here they effected entrance by means of a false key, but their surprise can be imagined when upon striking a match they encountered the presence of Bob himself, who had taken the precaution since the former robbing of his store on the 9th of last month to sleep under the counter. The burglars as soon as discovered took to their heels; but they had not yet enough spoil, and after leaving Westbrook's they made a circuitous route to Africa's again, and plied their profession anew. Bob, in the meantime, was neither scared nor asleep, but after chasing them from his premises and losing them, returned to his store and found at the door the bag of boots and shoes above mentioned. Taking a hasty survey of these, he set out, disguised, with the intention of hunting them. He directed his steps towards the Diamond, and after reconnoitring a little he came to the northeast corner (Long's) of the same, where his attention was drawn to two men coming out of Africa's shoe shop. He approached cautiously, but just as soon as they locked the door, he was discovered by one of the robbers, who immediately dropped a box of shoes from his shoulder and ran down the cross street which leads to the railroad. The burglar who was behind, was not quite so sharp or sharp sighted, and before he had time to run found himself collared by dauntless Bob. He made an attempt to draw a billy from his pants' pocket, but Bob seeing the act, and after cautioning him several times to take his hand out of his pocket, ended any further difficulty by giving him a "slight tap" on the head with his own billy. This "tap" dropped him, but he soon after recovered, and gave his name as James Snyder. By the assistance of Mr. David Gwin he was taken to jail, together with two boxes of boots and shoes, etc., that had been taken from Mr. Africa's. This transpired about half past three in the morning. Snyder was searched, and upon his person was found several handfuls of keys, of every size and description, together with other implements used by the burglars. He had also in his possession a sheet of postage stamps taken from David Blair's office the same night. He is a young man of about 18 years, and was latterly an employee on the Northern Central railway. He states that he was led into the act by his comrade, whose name he said was John Riley, from Lewistown. It is thought, however, that this is not so. Evidence has been elicited by stolen goods recovered that this is the same party that entered the Express office, (some night, since,) and Mr. Blair's office, and from the number of keys we suppose every lock on house or store in town has been tried by them. The capture of this burglar, all credit to Robert Westbrook, allayed the growing apprehensions of our citizens, and has apparently scared the remainder of the band, as no robberies have been committed since. Others will be caught if they attempt to continue carrying on their trade in this place.

As Good as a Show.

Our readers have not failed to notice some flaming and fiery posters posted in certain quarters, which at a distance lead one to suppose another circus is coming. You are, of course, led to see what it is, when you behold that the ingenuity of man has made this device in order to advertise his goods. This is a very good way, but not, perhaps, the best. You see on the poster the snorting engine, the fast-flying charger, the well-freighted vessel all heralding the alarm of "New Goods," but such a bill and such words uttered by dumb and inanimate objects is calculated to make you laugh rather than to take the affair as a matter of fact. But, it is a fact, and a matter of rejoicing that S. E. Henry & Co. have returned from the city with a huge cargo of New Goods, and the same goods are now selling at greatly reduced rates. They wish us to make this announcement and not put in any surrounding cuts of spread eagles, monkeys, wild cats, tame dogs, or any other fowl or beast. We have done so, but we cannot help telling the people that to see a *real show* of goods they should go to S. E. Henry & Co's. *

Important to Soldiers.

A meeting of the soldiers who entered the service in 1861-2, will be held at the Court House in Huntingdon, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23d, at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 1st day of January 1866. The object of the Convention is to memoralize Congress to equalize the bounty. A full attendance is greatly desired and expected.

MANY SOLDIERS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In and about Marklesburg.

MR. EDITOR:—Hoping to please you; if no one else, I have concluded to add a few lines to your *exilent* paper; not to excite any one's feelings beyond the labyrinth of the mind, but simply to tell how our town is prospering.—Our happy little town, though dull and dreary but three months ago, is now the scene of business and animation. Its numerous stores, groceries, workshops, and the ore-mines near town, have given it quite a changed appearance. People, without regard to color, politics or religion, flock to our neat little village amazingly, and all leave it pleased accordingly. Although almost hid by rich orchards and mountain forests, and nestled among scenes of nature's sweetest charms, where the weary soul can calmly look through nature up to nature's God, there is no town of its magnitude exceeds it in interest, in the State.

What agitates the public mind most in this "neck o' timber" is the market ordinance, in ye ancient borough.—Many are the speculations of our farmers as to how the machine will work. Which way the tide of opinion at this time flows is hard for me to say, but shall let you know as soon as decided.

The reported "smash" in some of our State Banks created quite a scare, but "sich is life." The abundance of news in the last four years has so habituated our natives and denizens that the space of two or three days without something new, almost kills some of them with *ennui*.

The weather is getting very cold.—The robe of winter has mantled the entire face of nature. The melodious songs of the "sand crab" and "swamp angel" have given place to the sterner sounds of the chilling winds of December, and the number of overcoats that are daily carried from Shontz & Bro's clothing store assures me that colder weather is anticipated.

Our farmers in this neighborhood have been more than handsomely rewarded for their last year's labor, as their crops were abundant and their prices enormous. Who wouldn't be a farmer in these latter days?

Our citizens have not yet caught the highest spirit of enterprise or they would vie with their brethren in other counties and open a new way to wealth—or poverty—by taking a tour through the bowels of our rich valleys, where they would no doubt find either oil or milk which would materially change the price of both in our midst, and—and—that's all. I may come again. Yours, *A capite ad calcem.*

AMICUS HUMANI GENERIS.

Christmas Presents.

As Christmas is drawing near we hear the question asked, What shall I get as a present for my daughter, sister, wife or friend? as the case may be. We would suggest to our readers that they, in purchasing presents, select something that will be, not only beautiful, but also a perpetual source of enjoyment, and can think of nothing so good as a Piano or Cabinet Organ, as music makes a home attractive to all. The only Agent for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Steinway & Son's Pianos in this county is B. M. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., who keeps a full supply of Organs and Pianos on hand constantly. Send your orders to him soon, as the demand for these instruments is very great.

Farmers and Others, Attention!

We are requested to call a meeting at the Court House on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock. p. m., of farmers and all other persons interested, for the purpose of organizing an association for the arrest and conviction of horse thieves, and the recovery of stolen animals. There are regularly organized associations of the kind in most of the counties of the State, and it will be to the interest of all who keep horses, in this county, to organize a similar association. We hope there will be a good attendance.

What Marketing is Selling at.

We give below the *retail* prices paid on the streets during the week for the following articles:

Corn, 70 to 80 cts. Butter, 35 to 40 cts. Eggs, 20 to 25 cts. Lard, 20 to 25 cts. Apples, $1 to $2. Potatoes, 80 cts. to $1,10. Turkeys, 10 cts a pound. Chickens, 50 to 60 cts. a pair, Geese, 50 cts. Ducks, 25 cts. Onions, $1,25 to $1,50 a bushel. Hay, $10 per ton.

Retires.

Samuel G. Whittaker announces in the last *Journal & American*, that he retires from that paper. We understand that Robert McDivitt, the present County Superintendent, succeeds him. The paper will be conducted under the firm of John A. Nash & Co.

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and

THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS

of various styles, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.

It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

☞ We clip the following from on of the Philadelphia daily papers.—Our people visiting or sending down to the city, would do well to make a note of it:

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S FINE CLOTHING.—This establishment, located at the corner of Sixth and Market street, Philada., familiarly known as "Oak Hall," is probably the largest and best conducted Ready Made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring House, in the State. Their superior syles, excellent workmanship and moderation in prices have made their house deservedly popular.

In their Custom Department, where elegant garments are made to order, none but the very best artists are employed, and the fine assortment of materials to select from enables every one to be well suited.

Samples will be sent by mail, and instructions for measuring, when written for. no8-2m

Christmas is Coming.

If you wish to delight your friend with a Christmas or New Year's Gift, send him a copy of the "Photograph Family Record." There is no better way. A. S Harrison is agent for this county.

MARRIED,

By J. D. Leet, Esq., Sept. 5, '65, Mr. JONATHAN AURANDT, of Huntingdon county, and Miss SARAH ROUGH, of Blair county.

On Tuesday, Nov. 28th, in Newton Hamilton, by John Morrison, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. DEMEST of Mifflin county, to Miss SARAH CRAWFORD of Huntingdon county, Penna.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. GEORGE U. ELLIS of Oneida, Illinois, and Miss AMANDA D. CUNNINGHAM of Huntingdon.

At Huntingdon, Dec. 7th., 1865, by Rev. S. A. Creveling, of Hopewell, Mr. ANNANIAS JOB of Phoenixville, Chester, county, to Miss ANNIE R. KING, of Harrisonville, Fulton county, Pa.

DIED,

November 28th, inst., near Shade Gap, Dublin township, Mr W. G. HARPER, Esq., aged 60 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Nov. 25, 1865, in Granville township, Mifflin county, Pa., of Diphtherial Croup, MILFORD J. M. only son of Ephraim and Fannie C. Myers; aged 3 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Dec. 2, 1865, in Granville township, Mifflin county, of Diphtherial Croup, LETTIE IDA, daughter of Ephraim and Fannie C. M. Myers; aged 2 years, 6 months and 23 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

December, 12.

Family Flour	$11.00
Extra Flour	$9 00
Superfine Flour	$8.00
Rye Flour	$6.50
Corn Meal	$4.75
Extra White Wheat	$2.40@2,70
Fair and Prime Red	$2,10@2,20
Rye	1,06
Corn, prime Yellow	90
Oats	86
Barley	$1.35
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$3,50
Flaxseed	$3,20
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ₰ bbl	$11,00
Extra Flour	$9,50
Superfine Flour	$8,75
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	$2.25
Buckwheat Flour ₰ cwt	$3.00
White Wheat	$1.95
Red Wheat	1.90
Rye	.90
New Corn	.65
Oats	.40
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	2,60
Dried Apples	2.50
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	.28 to 35
Butter	.35
Eggs	.25
Lard	.25
Ham	.35
Shoulder	.21
Sides	.25
Tallow	.12
Hay	10, 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is withal not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by druggists.

THE GREAT MEDICINE!

M'Entyre's INDIAN COMPOUND.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, 50 CTS., and $1,00

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50.—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

Great Remedies.

Prof. McEntyre's Great Remedies—the Indian Compound, the Dandelion Pills, and the Indian Vegetable Worm Destroyer—for sale at Lewis' Book Store, Huntingdon.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞ DIARIES for 1866, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, *free of charge, all those complaints* whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label; otherwise the money will be refunded.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class *named by my directions.* My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c. &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

The great invention of the age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring steel. They *will not sag, bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently* preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c, which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Wests' Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt. no13-3m

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price One Dollar.

☞ **Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.**

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

If you want Cheap Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Good Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Fashionable Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want to see the

GREATEST VARIETY and

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON

Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES of city and country manufacture, Brochet and Blanket SHAWLS, SONTAGS and Breakfast SHAWLS, PRINTS and MUSLINS of every variety, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Confectionerics, and in a word, everything that eye hath seen or heart could wish,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE

Corner of Railroad and Montgomery sts.

Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1865.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS, Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c. &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.

Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS NOW

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS,
SCHOOL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3, 1865-1y

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

JUST RECEIVED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S. MAMMOTH STORE, a large stock of fresh sugar cured Hams, side, shoulder and mackerel.

FOR SALE.

THE RUINS OF THE LATE ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned not feeling to rebuild the Foundry now offers for sale the ruins and all property saved. The building was a stone structure.—The Moulding room was 44 x 46; Ware room, Engine and Lathe rooms were 39 x 47: the walls of which are still standing and were but little injured by the fire. The engine, boiler and stack are perfect, the cupola is also standing uninjured. There is a large stock of valuable patterns, consisting of rolling mill, grist mill, forge and furnace patterns; a large stock of flasks for all kinds of work, a full set of large and small grain and hand ladles, the largest of which is capable of holding twenty hundred.

The ground connected with the Foundry is one acre and fifteen perches on which there is erected a frame building used as a pattern house; also, wagon and carriage houses.

ALSO,

Three houses and lots, having fruit, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. Terms easy to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply in person or by mail to

H. C. McGILL,
Alexandria, Huntingdon county
Penna.

oct.11

Farm For Sale.

THE HEIRS of Joseph Reed will sell at private sale a valuable limestone farm containing

157 Acres, 141 Perches,

and allowances, situate in WEST TOWNSHIP, Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile fro Petersburg, which is on the line of the Penna. Railroad.

About 120 acres are cleared and in good state of cultivation, including some 25 acres in meadow. The remaining part is well timbered and is every acre available for farming purposes

There are on it a large well finished brick house, a large bank barn, one tenant house, a brick spring house, carriage house, wagon shed and corn crib.

Also, an excellent apple and peach orchard. The fences are good, including nearly 200 panels post and rail fence.

On the farm are three never failing springs of the best limestone water, and a running stream passing through one corner of the barnyard. This presents a rare chance to obtain a productive, first quality farm.

For further particulars call upon or address, previous to October 20th, the undersigned.

T. B. REED, Petersburg, Hunt. co.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon.

sep19

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell for a reasonable price the following real estate situate in DUBLIN Township, Huntingdon county, belonging to Mrs. Eliza M. Pym:

No. 1.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less.

No. 2.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Cree, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

No. 3.—Adjoining the above and containing seventeen acres and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.

The real estate above mentioned was purchased by Mrs. Eliza M. Pym at Sheriff's sale of the property of William Campbell.

Any person wishing to purchase the above properties can ascertain the full particulars and terms of sale by calling on H. C. Robson, Esq., of Shade Gap, or

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
Huntingdon, July 12, 1865. Attys. for E. M. Pym.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN

WEST HUNTINGDON, PA.

APPLY TO

WM. DORRIS, JR.,
Agent for J. E. Thomson.

Huntingdon, June 20, 1865.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19, 1864-tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE new trotting BUGGY, one good CARRIAGE, and one MARE, three years old next spring. LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Oct 25, 1865.

NOW OPEN,

WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S

NEW

Hardware Store,

IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.

The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

Boots and Shoes.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. ap27

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, April 12, 1865.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

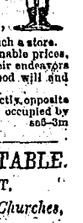
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

ATTENTION!

R. S. WESTBROOK & CO.



Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their fresh stock and attractive variety of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
FRUIT, NUTS, TOYS,

And in fact everything generally kept in such a store.

They are prepared to sell at the most reasonable prices, and by a close attention to business, and their endeavors to please everybody they hope to gain the good will and patronage of the public.

Their store is located on Hill street, directly opposite the First National Bank, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Saxton. no9-3m

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGAL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 One door west of Lewis' Book Store

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon oct 17, '65.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Oct 17 '65.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class try store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily. SIMON COHN.
oct 18 1865.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which fered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

GOOD NEWS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or county by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
eb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

Mercantile College, Philadelphia

Pollock's

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and (701) *Chestnut sts.* (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods. Business Penmanship. Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
y12,1865 Principal.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Fur Manufactory

718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of

Fancy Furs,

for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA.
718 ARCH Street, above 7th. South side,
se27-4m PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA

PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight, than any other Buy the best, it is the cheapest.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead is whiter than any other.
Liberty Lead covers better than any other.
Liberty Lead wears longer than any other.
Liberty Lead is more economical than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is Warranted to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best, it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

137 *North Third Street, Philada.*

ct11.1865

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

Wall Papers, &c.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

N. E. Corner Fourth & Market sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store a large stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23-3m.

HENRY HARPER,

520 Arch st., Philada.

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior
SILVER PLATED WARE.

oct11-3m

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,

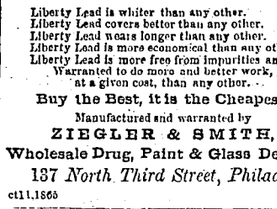
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUIABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,



Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

☞ Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se17-1y

---

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,

Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,

No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,

(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note, Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug26'65-1y

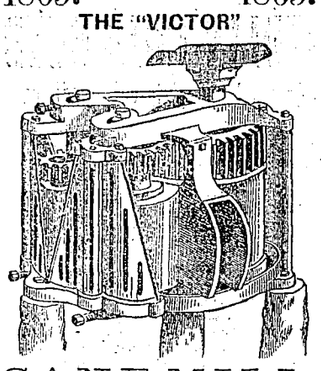
MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. Free.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Sole Agent,
au9-3m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Electricity.

DR. BREWSTER HAS OPENED an office in Huntingdon, Pa., and has cured, and further pledges himself to cure a class of diseases acknowledged to be incurable by any known process of medication, diseases that never have, nor never can be controlled, only by his mode of applying the various modifications of Electricity.

The Doctor does not wish to convey the impression that he cures all diseases in all conditions; he does not wish to shock the sense of the public by asserting that he can cure pulmonary consumption after the lungs are half decayed, but he pledges himself to cure every case of pulmonary consumption in the early and middle stage, and every other disease where a sufficient amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Electricity is always safe in the hands of an experienced operator. The currents are perfectly under control, and can be regulated to suit the delicate nerves of a child without any unpleasant sensation.

☞ All those who have long suffered from painful and obstinate diseases!

☞ All those who have been given up by other Physicians!

☞ All those who have been dismissed as incurable from Hospitals!

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Electricity, unlike Medicine, is capable of producing all the changes necessary to cure any disease, when applied from proper polarities. The following are among the diseases our system of practice has proved especially successful in curing.

Diseases Cured by Electropathy.

Amaurosis; Aphony, loss of voice, &c.; Asthma; Ague Chills, fever and ague; Atrophy; nervous consumption; Atony of the stomach, Amenorrhœa, suppressed menses; All mercurial diseases; Bites of poisonous insects or animals; Bronchitis; stone or gravel in Bladder; Consumption; Chlorosis, green sickness; Concussion of brain; Contraction of chest; stricture of limbs, Cholic, from different causes; Cramps or spasms, chronic or acute; Congestive diseases of all kinds, Coreo; St. Vitus dance; Coldness of feet and hands; Cancers, in certain stages; Copper colored cuticle, or blotches; Croup; Diphtheria; Deformed limbs straitened, Deafness, from paralysis of accoustic nerve; Dizziness or drowsiness; Dropsy; Diabetes; Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Dismenorrhœa; painful menstruation; Difficult respiration; Enlargement of joints; Earache; Epilepsy, falling sickness; Fits, from different causes; Gastritis, irritation of the stomach; Gout; Goitre or swelled neck; Glandular swellings; Hemiplegia; Hemorrhage, from different causes; Hysteria, irritable spine, &c.; sick or nervous Headache; Insanity; Inflamed or sore eyes; Incontinence of urine; torpid state of Liver; Lungs. Hemorrhage of, consumption of, &c; Leucky; Liver, enlargement of; Leuchorrhœa; flour albus; whites; Mental depression; Muscular contraction; Menstruation, derangement in; Monomania; Milklegs; Numbness, from injuries or otherwise; Neuralgia; Nocturnal emissions; Old sores, Indolent ulcers; Ozena, in some of its forms; Paraplegia; Palsy, dumb or shaking, Partialysis, in whatever part; Poisoning; Palpitation of the heart; Prostration from various causes; Prolapsus uteri, &c., Prolapsus ani, or piles; excessive Perspiration; suspended Perspiration; Pulmonary apoplexy; Rush of Blood to the head; Rheumatism, acute or chronic; Restlessness; Swelled Tonsils; Sore Throat, from any cause; Salt rheum; Scrotula; Spinal diseases, curvature, &c.; Ovarian Tumors. &c.; Tremens, delirium, or at death, Tetanus, or lockjaw, Uterine misplacements, Uterine weakness; Weak Eyes, &c.; White swellings. WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
oct 4,1865 Huntingdon, Pa.

COUGH MORE
STRICKLAND'S
COUGH BALSAM

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S
PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to.

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

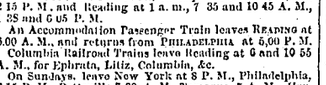
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865—tf.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

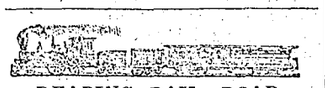
WESTWARD. MAIL.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	*EASTWARD* CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL TRAIN.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 25	4 13	11 58	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	4 39	.....	8 54
5 33	4 21	12 08	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	4 30	9 03	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	.....	.....	Mapleton,	4 22	.....	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 29	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
6 00	4 54	12 48	6 46	.....	Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 25	5 09	1 08	.....	.....	Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 8
6 33	5 17	1 20	.....	.....	Barree,	3 34	.....	7 49
6 41	5 27	1 33	.....	.....	SpruceCreek,	3 27	.....	7 42
6 59	.....	1 53	.....	.....	Birmingham,	3 10	.....	7 25
7 10	5 55	2 05	7 35	.....	Tyrone,	2 58	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 08	2 20	.....	.....	Tipton,	2 48	.....	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 28	.....	.....	Fostoria,	2 42	.....	6 57
7 39	6 18	2 35	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 12	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10	.....	Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 40 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.



READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

JULY 20, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 3 00 and 10 30 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 8 15 a. m. trains, without change.

LEAVE for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

WAY Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 15 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 3 15 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 1 a. m., 7 35 and 10 45 A. M., 1 25 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 and 10 55 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, July 19, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

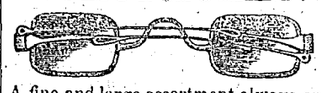
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM.	EXPRESS	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM.	EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 33	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49			LE 4 05
	LE 10 00	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 35	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 05	Saxton,		3 50
	10 20	Coalmont,		3 35
	10 25	Crawford,		3 25
	AR 10 55	Dudley,		3 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Choir—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

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